

*bifoliatu*s, DeHaan, etc.—a little group all the members of which are distinguished, amongst other things, by having the tibiae and the first tarsal joint of the fore-legs raised into sharp foliaceous crests. This section of the genus is represented in India by *L. brevipes*, which is said to be a native of the Malabar coast, the fauna of which is well-known to be largely leavened with Malay forms.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. The male, of the natural size. 2. The three terminal segments of the abdomen, seen from the side,  $\times 2$ . 3. Do., from below,  $\times 3$ . 4. The terminal segment, from below, greatly enlarged so as to show the structure of the forceps. 5. The female, of the natural size. 6. The five terminal segments of the abdomen, seen from the side, of the natural size.

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V.—*Description of Felis Shawiana, a new Lynxine Cat from Eastern Turkestan.*—By W. T. BLANFORD, F. R. S., &c.

(Received June 2nd;—Read June 7th, 1876.)

Amongst the collections made by the late Dr. Stoliczka in Eastern Turkestan, was an imperfect skin of a cat. Although I thought it probable that it belonged to an undescribed form, there was a bare possibility that it might be a specimen of a species inhabiting Western Turkestan and described by Dr. J. E. Gray in 1873\* as *Chaus caudatus*. The tail was certainly much shorter than was represented in Dr. Gray's figure, but this might have been due in part at least to a portion having been lost. Accordingly, in the list of the collections published in last year's Journal,† I noted the species as *Felis* sp. near *F. pardina* (? *Chaus caudatus*, Gray).

Recently two additional skins of the same cat have been brought from Yárkand, one by Mr. Shaw and the other by Dr. Scully. Both have been entrusted to me for examination and description. Neither is perfect, but Mr. Shaw's specimen only wants the paws, and the whole skeleton has been preserved with the skin. It is evident that the species is quite distinct from *Chaus caudatus*, the tail being considerably shorter and the skull of quite a different form. I propose to name this interesting species after

antennæ are long and setaceous and much longer than those of its supposed partner, in which the first joint of the fore tarsi is sharply crested, and in which the head is armed with foliaceous horns; but it will, I feel confident, prove to be the opposite sex of an insect closely allied to *Lonehodes* (olim *Bacillus*) *cuniculus* (conf. P. A. S. B., 1873, p. 149; and A. and M. N. H., 4th. Ser., 1873, Vol. XII, p. 348). A fine specimen of *L. Crawan-gensis*, ♀, has been sent by my native collector from Johore, in the Malay peninsula.

\* P. Z. S. 1874, p. 31. Pl. VI, VII.

† J. A. S. B., 1875, XLIV. Pt. 2, p. 106.

Mr. Shaw, to whom we are so largely indebted for our knowledge of Yárkand and Káshghar.

FELIS SHAWIANA, sp. nov.

*Felis* F. domesticam magnitudine superans, ad F. chaus proxime accedens; griseo-fulva, nigro-maculata, subtus alba atque maculis nigris majoribus ornata; caudá breviusculá, supra, apicem versus, nec infra, nigro-transfasciatá; cranio elongato, ei F. viverrinæ simili; vellere molli, basin versus pallide purpurascenti-griseo: longitudine (sc. pellis) sine caudá bipedalí, caudæ 7—8 unc., cranii 4.25.

HAB.—Eastern Turkestan, in the plains around Yárkand and Káshghar.

*Description.*—General colour pale greyish fulvous above, the back rather darker than the sides, underparts white; the body marked throughout with rather small black spots, which are largest on the abdomen, smaller and closer together on the shoulders and thighs, tending to form cross lines on the latter, and indistinct on the middle of the back; anterior portion of the face and muzzle whitish, cheek stripes of rusty red and black hairs mixed. Ears rather more rufous outside, especially towards the tip, which is blackish brown, and pointed, the hairs at the end scarcely lengthened, interior of ears white. There are some faint rufous spots at the side of the neck. Breast very faintly rufous with one narrow brownish band across. Inner side of limbs mostly white, a black band inside the forearm, and a very black spot behind the tarsus. Apparently there are two black bands inside the thigh, but the limbs are ill preserved in all the specimens. Tail dusky above near the base, with 5 or 6 black bars above on the posterior half, none below, the dark bars closer together towards the tip. Fur soft, moderately long, purplish grey towards the base.

The size appears rather to exceed that of a domestic cat, and to equal that of the *Chaus*. The tail apparently is about half the length of the body without the head. In the two best skins examined the length from nose to rump is about 25 inches, the tails 7 to 8, but very little dependence can be placed on such measurements. The tail-vertebræ from the posterior end of the sacrum measure when put together 8.75 inches, which would coincide with a tail measurement outside the body of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The skeleton is that of an adult animal and the following are dimensions of the skull and limb bones:

	Metre	Inches
Total length of skull,.....	·108	4.25
Length from incisors to lower edge of foramen magnum, .....	·093	3.67
Breadth across hinder parts of zygomatic arches,	·073	2.87
„ behind postorbital processes, .....	·031	1.23
Least breadth of face between orbits, .....	·020	0.8

	Metre	Inches
Length of suture between nasal bones,.....	·025	1·
Greatest diameter of bony orbit, .....	·032	1·25
Length of bony palate behind incisors,.....	·041	1·63
Length of mandible, .....	·073	2·88
Height of do. from the angle to the top of the coronoid process,.....	·033	1·3
Length of femur, .....	·140	5·52
„ of tibia, .....	·141	5·57
„ of humerus, .....	·126	4·95
„ of radius, .....	·133	5·26

Compared with the skull of *Felis chaus*, that of *F. Shawiana* is comparatively longer, it has the nasal portion more elongate, the face less convex, the breadth behind the postorbital processes less, whilst the processes themselves are longer and project farther. The true lynxes have an even shorter and more convex skull and so have the smaller typical cats. The skull of *Chaus caudatus* approximates to that of the true cats, being rounder and shorter than that of *F. Chaus*. The only skull I can find which approaches in form to that of *Felis Shawiana* belongs to *F. viverrina*, the type of Gray's genus *Viverriceps*, a cat with a peculiarly long head.

*Felis Shawiana* is distinguished externally from *F. (Chaus) caudata* by its much shorter tail, from *F. Chaus* by being spotted throughout, and from *F. torquata* (*F. ornata*, Gray) by its shorter tail, more rufous colouration, and distinct black spots on the abdomen. It is very different from *F. euphilura*,\* which has red spots on the sides and rufous bars across the breast.

\* Elliot, P. Z. S., 1871, p. 758, Pl. LXXXVI.